

TOKIO'S RATIO REPLY IS EXPECTED TO-DAY

Plenary Session to Be Announced as Soon as Decision Is Known.

MORE CHINESE QUIT

Three Follow Tyan's Lead, but Shantung Conversations Continue.

HOPE OF SUCCESS RISES

American Delegates Declare They Are Considering No Entangling Deals.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.

The delegates to the international conference are confident that when the full committee considering naval and far East problems assemble tomorrow the Tokio Government will have communicated its decision regarding the Hughes plan for the limitation of sea armaments. If their confidence is realized a plenary session will be announced, the naval programme advanced to a final stage and the work of straightening out the tangled skein of Chinese affairs progressed as rapidly as circumstances permit. This is the most definite statement that can be made at the present time regarding conference plans.

Conference activities to-day revolved directly around the settlement of the Shantung controversy. The Chinese delegates, their supporters and critics are providing most of the action.

Chinese Disaffection.

The dissatisfaction of some of the attaches and advisers of the Chinese delegation over the issue which caused the delegates from that country to refuse to sign the Versailles treaty was further emphasized to-day. Three attaches followed the lead of Dr. Philip K. C. Tyan, secretary-general, and tendered their resignations.

Those who resigned were Yuh M. T. Liang, ex-minister of Foreign Affairs; Tzu-Chi Chow, ex-minister of Finance; and Admiral Ting-Kan Tsai, associate director of the revenue council. More resignations may follow, but there is no indication that any of the delegates will retire.

A transcript of the "conversations" proceeding between the Japanese and Chinese delegates regarding the terms which Japan has presented as the price for turning back to China the Kiaochow district won from Germany would furnish a fascinating study of Oriental psychology. The most reliable information regarding negotiations between the participants in the Shantung "conversation" is that it is direct, ingenious, subtle and loquaciously Asiatic.

Situation Inspires Hope.

The fact that the "conversations" have proceeded for four days without break reflects an unexpected degree of harmony, in view of the acrimonious controversy that has raged between Tokio and Peking for more than two years. The apparent amity, conducted under the scrutiny of two American and two British "observers" acting as unofficial referees, inspires the hope among delegates that the matter may be settled despite the tremendous efforts exerted by various Chinese groups to create discord and project the fight into the full conference.

Ever since the "conversations" were initiated the cables have been bringing from all parts of China heated protests against the plan now proceeding at the request of the representatives of the United States and of most of the other countries participating in the conference. If the direct negotiations should break down the door of the conference will not be closed to discussion of the Shantung issue.

In making this announcement this afternoon the American delegates said direct negotiations had been inspired by a desire to have Japan and China get together on an agreement that would be generally satisfactory to the only two parties really interested in the matter. The spokesman for the American delegates, who revealed the attitude of the conference toward the Shantung problem, expressed regret at the resignation of Philip K. C. Tyan, secretary of the (Peking) Chinese delegation. This spokesman declared "The real friend of China will interpose obstacles to the settlement of disputes in any reasonable manner that may carry satisfactory and beneficial results."

Japanese Attitude.

The representatives of Japan who are participating in the "conversations" are credited with a desire to clear up the controversy with as little friction as possible, although they are insisting upon guarantees which will protect Japanese railway interests and insure the payment of the big bill of expenses for administering Kiaochow during the last seven years.

Both the Japanese and the Chinese conversationalists agree that the United States paved the way for direct negotiations over Shantung. The Japanese express approval and appreciation of the service rendered by Secretary Hughes and his associates. Most of the unofficial Chinese sentiment, which is provoked by emotion rather than the rules of reason, is of a less complimentary character.

Some of the Chinese agitators who are trying the case in the hotel lobbies and on their typewriters actually charge that Secretary Hughes has "framed China." The fact is that Secretary Hughes in expressing the desire of his conference associates from all countries participating in the international assembly that the Shantung matter be settled by Japan and China directly told them that the alternative was consideration by the conference itself.

Mutant Chinese agitators who have flocked to Washington and resorted to Sinn Fein methods refuse to be reconciled by this assurance. They are quite certain that Mr. Hughes, who is conducting the negotiations on the part of the Japanese with Dr. Koo for China, is

going to get the best of the transaction. Some sort of a report from the "conversations" is expected in the next day or two. The betting is about even as to the character of it.

"Extension" of Shantung Issue.

The Shantung issue threads through every shuttle of conference undertakings at the present time to the exclusion of other far Eastern agenda events awaiting attention. It has been made the basis of the most entertaining but probable stories, and looked up with the even so remote a proposition as the controversy over naval armaments.

The substance of these stories is that Shantung and other Chinese perplexities must be settled before any conference agreements can be brought forward. Such reports are categorically denied by the American delegates, who, in the plainest English terms, stated to-day that the naval feature was standing by itself and is not linked directly or indirectly with far Eastern and Pacific matters.

In other words, the American delegates repudiate statements that the settlement of the naval problem is contingent upon agreements affecting Asiatic and Pacific Ocean issues. No deals or agreements have been entered into by the representatives of the United States in the conference and the American spokesman says that "all reports to the contrary have not come within a gunshot of the real facts."

In declining to discuss the possibility of treaties and agreements between Great Britain, Japan, France, China, Belgium, Holland, Portugal and the United States the American delegates have endeavored to emphasize their previous statement that their position has not been influenced by the artistic work of artful propagandists. These operatives are persisting in their efforts to bring about the grouping of the United States, Great Britain and Japan under a treaty of agreement that would justify the denunciation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which is headed for the scrap heap along with excessive naval armaments.

American Delegates' Stand.

Full reliance is placed on the assurance of the American delegates that they have not entered into a contest with the European experts in diplomatic intrigues and international deals. On the contrary, there is the assurance of one of the American delegates that "we are trying to do what the American people would have us do in an American way." Supplementing this statement is the further assurance that the American delegates "are conforming to American policies in this respect, and will continue to do so."

The Anglo-Japanese alliance continues to play the most important part in conference calculations as to the form of expressions to be used in reaching agreements over naval and far Eastern matters. It will probably continue to do so until final drafts of treaties and agreements have been made.

The British and Japanese delegates have not abandoned hope of preserving the essential features of the alliance between them and appear to be in a mood to accept any formula, no matter how elastic in scope, that will conserve them. The position of the United States, as understood by the British and Japanese delegates, is that no treaty making the American Government a party to a triple international enterprise will be acceptable, and that any obligations assumed by it would be designed to rehabilitate and protect China from Great Britain and Japan, as well as all the nations in the world, the establishment of a "real open door" for the mutual benefit of all friendly Powers and the elimination of "spheres of influence."

The ablest diplomats and politicians are still trying to devise a method for conserving the principles of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and at the same time satisfy the demands of the United States. Up to date they have not succeeded.

LOOKING IN on the conference

Simplicity and Honesty Mark Activities of World Gathering on Armament—Intrigue at Work, but So Far Is Held in Check.

By EDWIN C. HILL.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.

The moving finger writes: History is being made here. Not peace and treaties, rather what Mr. Balfour calls "the will to peace." The greatest single fact of the conference is its atmosphere of simplicity and honesty. Here is the essential difference between this parliament of the nations and scheming, bargaining parliaments that preceded it.

Probably we are much too close to the thinkers and their tasks to appreciate fully the benevolence and grandeur of their projects. Probably Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Japanese will have a truer measure a hundred years hence of what will have been accomplished by the conference of Washington. Or in fifty years. There is usually a tendency to belittle the present, men and ideas. "Past and to come seem best things present worst." Living in the present is like rowing a boat. We sit with our faces turned backward.

The disposition to belittle that which is familiar and near at hand, a human frailty that history itself does not always correct, may account for malevolent spirits that seem to hover about the peace-makers. Men of hope and vision who are striving to transform a very palpable will to peace into honorable agreements are followed by creatures that snap at their heels. Persistence of effort to discredit motives and to antagonize nations is so marked as to suggest a central power house of intrigue.

From time to time Mr. Hughes, Mr. Balfour, M. Viviani, Senator Schaefer of Italy and Baron Kato, the principal delegates, pause in their labors to flatter one another. Men of hope and vision who are striving to transform a very palpable will to peace into honorable agreements are followed by creatures that snap at their heels. Persistence of effort to discredit motives and to antagonize nations is so marked as to suggest a central power house of intrigue.

The esteemed Camerlynck, of whom it might be said, "No man hath walked along our roads with a tongue so varied in discourse," has returned from a holiday in New York. The French are once more vocal. Without their interpreter most of them are helpless among the perplexities of the American language. At the infrequent plenary sessions the uprising of this lively scholar is like the appearance on the stage of a favorite actor. You rather expect an usher to hasten down the aisle with an armful of roses.

Rene Viviani, chief of the French group since the departure of Premier Briand, is making his plans to sail. You hear that M. Viviani is disturbed over the trend of politics at home and abroad. French calls have reached him from the faction he is allied with, a faction not particularly fond of Briand. French politics are explosive at all times, and gossip among Frenchmen at the Willard suggests that an uproar which Viviani would not care to miss is about due. He will be succeeded as head of the delegation by Albert Sarraut, Minister of Colonies and expert in colonial problems.

Many of the Chinese are preparing to take the trail of the setting sun. They have set forth their case with

the able assistance of Mr. Hughes. They feel there is little they can do except to call upon their ancient philosophy of patience and await events. They have not the financial resources of other delegations, the Peking Government being decidedly hard up, and life in Washington is expensive. They will away with real anticipation of better days for distracted China. Their earnestness, good humor and courtesy have made them very popular.

Japanese occupancy of Shantung is a burning issue with these people. They feel about it as we might feel if some foreign nation in an hour of our weakness had occupied Massachusetts or Virginia on the pretext of extending friendly aid. The Chinese diplomats here have played the game politely, but the numerous Chinese students manning the chop suey houses for their daily rice have not found it necessary to be so tolerant of Japanese susceptibilities. They have picketed the meeting place of the conference and even the Japanese headquarters carrying banners reading, "Return Shantung. Traitors!"

Thomas Millard, who wrote for THE NEW YORK HERALD years ago and who has been fifteen years in China editing the Far East Review of Shanghai, is here to do what one American can in speaking good words for the emancipation of that people. He believes that a truly national feeling is growing in China. He brings the viewpoint that the Chinese confidently look to the United States as their best friend. Millard holds the confidence of the Chinese and maintains that the world will find them keeping faith at all times.

Whatever the plans and purposes of the Japanese may be they are always in good humor, invariably smiling. Always busy and working with a kind of German thoroughness at whatever they set their minds to, they manage to find time to give more parties than any other delegation. They are constantly entertaining with large parties and small. Their purse appears to have no bottom. No effort is spared to present themselves and their country in the pleasantest light. Impetus was given to this social propaganda when Masanoo Hanhara, formerly attached to the embassy here and speaking English fluently, became one of the principal delegates.

Hanhara tells the story of his chat with an Irish traffic policeman who tried to explain to him the system of streets, avenues and circles for which Washington is noted. With the bright quickness of his race Hanhara asked the master of traffic to elucidate the system.

"Sure, my little man," said the policeman. "Keep it in mind and ye'll never go wrong. The lettered streets run east and west, the numbered streets run north and south; the avenues—well, the avenues, now, they run about as they damn well please."

The Korean Republic enjoys with the Japanese about the same alienation as Irish Republic enjoys with Lloyd George. The President (quotation marks to suit your belief) is here in the person of Dr. Syngman Rhee. He was graduated from Harvard and is a flexible and intelligent plunger at the back door of the conference, where so many impe from Pandora's box look over the transom.

CHINA TO ASK RELIEF FROM 21 DEMANDS

Integrity of Nation Involved in Its Concealed Military Clauses, It Is Said.

INTIMIDATION IS CITED

Abrogation Asked in Lieu of Publication of All Secret Agreements.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.

Japan's famous twenty-one demands upon China made during the war and later pressed upon her in 1915, resulting in the Sino-Japanese agreement of that date, will become a matter for conference consideration. The agreement is said to contain secret military clauses of a nature which seriously threaten the integrity of China.

The Chinese delegation will stress the importance of abrogating the agreement which, they say, was forced upon China by intimidation. China has not urged recently publication of all the secret agreements because, it is understood, the Powers have used their influence against such a course. But the alternative, the Chinese believe, is the abrogation of the Sino-Japanese agreement and the throwing of the twenty-one demands and their unpleasant memories into the discard.

China's purpose was made clear by her spokesman to-day. Reference was made by him to the Chinese memorandum presented at Paris, which reads in part:

"Seeing that with the complete surrender of the Germans at Tsingtao, hostilities had terminated and the military measures of both belligerents had been abandoned, the Chinese Government requested the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the interior of Shantung to Tsingtao, the removal of the light railway from Lungkow to Chantien, and the taking down of the special telegraph wires attached to the Chinese telegraph poles. Unable to persuade the Japanese Government to accede to their request, but seeing that the exigencies which had compelled them to declare the special military zone had already ceased to exist, the Chinese Government revoked their previous declaration and duly notified the British and Japanese Ministers on January 7, 1915, of the fact of revocation. To this communication the Japanese Minister replied in a note of January 9, 1915, stating under instructions from his Government that the act of revocation was 'improper, arbitrary, betraying in fact want of confidence in international good faith and regardless of friendly relations,' and that the Japanese Government would not permit the movements and actions of the Japanese troops in Shantung to be in any way affected by the action of the Chinese Government."

Signed Under Restraint.

"After the occupation of Tsingtao and the Bay of Kiaochow, Japan demanded the right to appoint about forty Japanese subjects to the staff of the Chinese maritime customs which China had established under the Sino-German agreement of April 17, 1899, as amended December 1, 1905. The Chinese Government did not feel justified in assenting to the proposal as they had reason to apprehend that its acceptance might disorganize the customs administration, and as when the Germans were in

council, appointments to the staff of the Chinese customs in Tsingtao had always been made by China. When negotiations were thus pending, General Kamio under instructions took possession of the customs offices and seized the archives and other property of the Chinese customs."

"The province of Shantung was in this situation when the Japanese minister in Peking, to the dismay of China, presented to the President of China on January 8, 1915, the now celebrated twenty-one demands, divided into five groups. The first group dealt with the question of Shantung. Negotiations extended into May, when on the 7th that month the Japanese Government sent an ultimatum to China demanding a satisfactory reply within forty-eight hours. At the same time reports reached Peking of the increase of the Japanese garrisons in Manchuria and Shantung. In the face of these circumstances the Chinese Government had no other course to follow than to yield to the wishes of Japan. China was constrained to sign on May 25, 1915, among other things, a treaty in respect of the Shantung province, accompanied by three sets of notes."

Restitution Is Asked.

"The Chinese Government felt compelled to give their consent, however, unwillingly only in order to maintain the peace of the Far East and spare the Chinese people unnecessary suffering, and to prevent the interests of the friendly powers in China from being imperilled at a time when they were already engaged in an unprecedented struggle against the central powers for the vindication of right, liberty, and justice. And because she felt confident moreover, that the final settlement of this question as of the other questions dealt with in the agreement made in consequence of the twenty-one demands could be effected only at the peace conference."

"Under an imperial ordinance, No. 175, of October 1, 1917, the Japanese Government established a civil administration at Tsingtao with branches at Tsingtao, Canton, and Tsinan, all of which three cities are situated along the railway outside of the leased territory and of the fifty kilometer zone. Fangtze, the nearest of the three above mentioned cities to Tsingtao, is separated from it approximately by a distance of ninety miles. The Tangtze branch of the Japanese civil administration has even as associate jurisdiction in law between Chinese and has taxes levied on them. The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway and the mines were also placed under the control of a railways department of the civil administration."

"The leased territory of Kiaochow including the bay and the islands thereto, and always has been an integral part of Chinese territory. The national ally has never been in question. On the contrary, the sovereignty of China over the territory is reserved in the lease convention of March 6, 1898."


"The railway and mining rights which Germany possessed in Shantung province before the war were part of the same grant. Restitution to China of these rights and the leased territory would therefore, be a mere act of justice to her in consonance with the accepted principle of territorial integrity and of nationality, while return of the same to Germany, or their transfer to any third power, would be to deny justice to China."

WOUNDED ACTOR DIES.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Harry Wallace of New York, vaudeville actor, died at 11 o'clock to-day in a hospital as the result of a revolver shot through the body. Wallace was shot, it is alleged, by John Shiggs, a local negro porter, on the morning of November 30. Shiggs is held on a charge of homicide.

SLAYER TO GET NEW TRIAL.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—The Court of Appeals today reversed the judgment of conviction and granted a new trial in the case of Giuseppe Florina, convicted in May, 1920, of murdering George Ter-rillo at Brooklyn.



Season's End Reductions

Affording unusual opportunities to procure inimitable I. JACOBS & CO. models at important reductions from the regular prices. An early visit is advised.

I. JACOBS & CO.
Creators of Original Gowns that are Distinctive and for the Individual

Forty-Nine West Forty-Sixth St. New York.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Offer Most Unusual Values Today in

**MEN'S
Pure Wool Underwear**

These fine undergarments are of the very highest order in both material and making, and cannot be surpassed for cold-weather wear.

at 4.00 per garment

Heavy Weight Shirts and Drawers made of an all wool yarn that is soft as fleece. The shirts are double-breasted and single-breasted, and the drawers are made in both long and short lengths.

at 3.50 per garment

Medium Weight Shirts and Drawers made of the longest-wearing all wool yarn obtainable. Shirts are single-breasted—Drawers may be had in long and short lengths. Sizes 34 to 46.

Street Floor

J.M. Gidding & Co.
564-566-568 FIFTH AVE. AT 46th STREET
NEW YORK THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA PARIS

After Jan. 1st, at our New Building, Fifth Avenue at 56th and 57th Streets—

Feature today—in final Removal Sales—

Sport Coats at \$38
Formerly to \$65
Swagger effects of tweeds, homespun, and mixtures with large collars of Australian Opossum and Raccoon—mostly three-quarter length styles.

Christmas Gifts Suggestions
Hand Bags and Vanity Cases
at \$10—\$15—\$20—\$25—\$35—\$45
Values \$25 to \$150
Of velvet, faille, moire, brocades and imported leathers, with mountings of gold, sterling silver, enamel, hand carved Galalath and ivory—smartly fitted and richly lined.

Smart Fur-trimmed Suits at \$65
Formerly to \$125
Tailored and sport models in homespun velour and diagonal cashmere cloth, attractively combined with Australian Opossum and Raccoon.

Suit Blouses at \$12
Formerly to \$35
Mostly dark shades of chiffon, Georgette, crepe de chine and satin—many embroidered or beaded—others combined with lace.

Sport Skirts at \$10—\$15
Formerly to \$30
Stunning striped, plaided and checked patterns in woolen fabrics—plain and pleated effects suitable for wear with the sport coat or sweater.

Street and Sport Hats at \$10
Formerly to \$25
Of all fashionable materials suitable for town or country wear.

MEN'S CLOTHING SHOP

young men's

shop is specializing in hand-tailored suits and overcoats for all occasions for young men who want to pay the price of ready-made but not the penalty of machine-made clothes!

Suits . . \$45 to \$75
Overcoats \$45 to \$85

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Shops—Separate Entrances
On West 38th and 37th Sts.—Street Level

The New York Knights of Columbus campaign for a \$2,000,000 welfare center merits everybody's support.

Men's Winter Suits

Featured at

\$39.75

Every suit is a worthy member of our own good stock.

Every suit "lowest-in-the-city-priced" at \$39.75.

A fair proportion of them are taken from higher-priced lines.

Authentic metropolitan styles,—three and four button sacks and double-breasted models.

They are expertly tailored from fancy and unfinished worsteds and cassimeres; the patterns are right!

Your size and every other man's size,—stouts, longs, shorts.

An exceptional collection of good clothes.

R.H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE Inc. NEW YORK

Fifth Floor, Broadway.